指南針

TSÍ-LÂM-TSIAM

THE SOUTH INDICATOR—L'INDICATEUR DU SUD—DER SÜDANZEIGER

Tē 1 kì.
1923 nī^n, 11 gėh 3 jit.
Múi pài-lak tshut-pán.
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發刊辭

△閩南人民自動自主之光線
△溝通中外感情之橋梁
△連絡華僑之舟車

同人今玆謹掬其無限之熱誠，無窮之希望恭獻此「指南針」於讀者諸君。

同人深信：謀一國文化之改進，須先從地方自策進步做起；圖世界和平之實現，須先從人類好合無間做起。吾人爲文字艱深之故，上下隔閡，中西異趣；馴至欺僞狡詐，獸慾橫流；民治精神無所見，世界和平無所望。「指南針」者，則將藉簡易之文字，用地方之語言，發表其公正不阿之言論；張皇友于兄弟之精神• 質言之，則「指南針」刊行之旨趣有二：

曰，改進廈語區域之文化；

曰，融洽中外人士之感情。

而其所蘄成者，則一眞、善、美之人類社會焉。

「指南針」既負此重大之使命，則維護之，輔導之，成達之之責，斷非淺陋如同人者所能負担，所敢負担。先知先覺之任，敢還以無限之熱誠，無窮之希望，拱手恭獻於讀者諸君。

其毋諉！

Tông-jîn tiú-pī „Tsí-lâm-tsiam" tshut-pán, in-ūi siat-hoat ìn-soat ê khùn-lân í-kip tē-hng bô pêng-tsēng ê iân-kò͘, iân-tshîan í-keng kú-kú, tùi tī Chu-Kun khat-bō͘ khòa^n-pò ê lâng, hui-siông phāu-khiám. Tsóng-sī kin-á-jit pún-pò kéng-jiân ōe tshut-hiān, tsiū iā sǹg sī kai-tsài.

Tông-jîn tshim-tsai ka-kī hak-sek khùi-lat iú-hān. Só͘-í ká^n lâi tam-hū tsit ê tāng ê tsit-jīm è, sit-tsāi sī tshut tī put-[illegible]k-í. Bân-lâm peh-sì^n ê o͘-àm í-keng kàu tī kek-tiám. Nā m̄-sī tsioh in thian-jiân ê gú-giân, ēng kán-ī^n ê bûn-jī, lâi kài-[illegible]āu kóa kng-sòa^n hō͘ in, kia^n-liáu kok-[illegible]n ê tseng-sîn éng-éng bōe hoat-tián, tsū-tōng tsū-tsú ê ki-lêng éng-éng bōe thang tsū-iú puh-gê bō͘-sēng. An-ni tsīu Bîn-kok ê ki-tshó͘ thái-thó ōe kian-kò͘ leh!

Koh, Tiong-Se kám-tsêng hui-siông kek-bok, pí-tshú gō͘-hōe tsaī só͘ put bián. Che sī in-uī Hàn-jī kan-chhim, beh ǹg-bāng Se-kok lâng ōe thang lí-hōe lán kok bún-jī ê pò-chóa kap phoe-phêng, sī oh ê taī-chì; chīu-sī pún-kok ê lâng ōe tit-chiap ēng Se-bún lâi hoat-piáu ì-sù è, īa-sī chió-chió. Tì-kàu lí chòe lí, góa chòe góa; gū-tiòh sim-mih buñ-tôe hoat-seng ê sî, ña bô ēng giâu-gî ê thài-tō͘ lâi sa^n khoán-thaī, chīu ēng kióng-hêng ê chhíu-tōa^n lâi sa^n tí-khòng; buñ-tôe bōe thang kái-koat. Che sit-chaī sī chin khó-sioh! Pún-pò lī-iōng kán-ī^n ê bún-jī, hó-tá^n chū-hū chòe ko͘-thong Tiong-Se kám-chêng ê tōa tiâu kîo. Tùi tī kok-chióng buñ-tôe, chhú khai-sêng-pò͘-kong ê thài-tō͘ lâi thó-luñ, bô phian tóng-phài, bô chip sêng-kiàn, ǹg-bāng chin-lí ōe tī kng-thi^n peh-jit ê ē-bīn tōa-tōa hoat-hiān.

M̄-ña an-ni. Lán ê tâng-pau sì-sòa^n tī kok-gōa tak só͘-chaī; Tâi-oân, Lū-sòng, Sit-lat, Jiáu-a, kap Lam-iú^n-kún-tó lóng sī kóng Hagu ê khu-hek. Chóng-sī tiong-kan lán ê hia^n-tī chí-bē, chōe-chōe in-uī pún-kok ê bún-jī oh-bat, lóng-chóng bô-oh, sīm-chì īa ū oân-choân oh gōa-kok jī è, tì-kàu kap chó͘-ke siong-thong ê sia^n-khì choân-jiân bōe tháu. Pún-pò múi chiu hoat-hêng chit pái, tú-tú chhin-chhīu^n chit-chiah tōa hé-hun-chún, chiàu kî uñ-chài sin-bún chhut-khì, īa beh chóan-uñ sin-bún tò-lâi, hō͘ lán kiâu-ku tī gōa-uī ê tâng-pau ōe-thâng tit-chiap kap lán ū liân-lok.

Pún pò ê chhâi-liāu chhú hap Tiong-Se jîn-sū, lâm-hū ló-iù lóng kong-tông ōe ū chhù-bī ê. Lōe-iông tú-khì sin-bún, luñ-soat í-gōa, koh ū kò͘-sū, siông-sek, kang-khò. Kang-khò hek-sī kà gōa kok lâng oh Hāgú, hek-sī kà pún-hok lâng oh Hàn-bún, Kok-gú, Eng-bún. Kui-bô͘ khí-thâu sui-bóng sòe-sòe, sit-chaī ū bú-hañ khok-chhiong ê khó-lêng. Thak-pò chu-uī sian-si^n, lú-sū ña khéng sî-siông sù-kàu, ka-jip thó-luñ, tông jîn bú-jîm hoan-gêng.

Tâu kó tē-it hó ōe tit-chiap ēng Hagu siá. Tiōng-iàu ê bún-kīa^n, ēng Hàn-bún á-sī Eng-bún siá, pún-pò ōe thòe hoan-ek. Kó-kīa^n chhía^n kìa kau HAGU-SIA, TSILAMTSIAM Chóng Pian-chip, Kulangsu, Amoy.

Pún-pò thé-sek chhó-chhòng, iáu-bē chīn-bí chīn-sian. Chhú-hō͘ tek-khak chīn-lat chiam-chiam kái-liông. Thak-pò Chu-Kun ña ōe thun-lún goân-liōng, chīu chin kai-chài!

Hagusia ê Siáu-sú

Hagusia tùi tiû-pī ê khí-thâu kàu-tī sêng-lip ê jit-tsí, lóng-tsóng ū khui kè sì pái ê hōe-gī. Hōe-gī ê sî-kî pâi-liat tī ē-toé:---

Tē 1 pái: Chia^n gėh, 30 jit (Tiú-pī)
Tē 2 pái: Sa^n gėh, 23 jit (Tiú-pī)
Tē 3 pái: Sì gėh, 21 jit (Tiú-pī)
Tē 4 pái: Sì gėh, 28 jit (Sêng-lip)

lóng tī Bîn-Kok 12 nî ê lāi-bīn.

Pún-siā ê tōng-ki kap tiú-pī tsìn-hêng ê tshiú-siok, tshiá^n tùi tē-it pái tiú-pī-hōe ê kì-sū-liok tsham-khoà^n.

HAGUSIA TĒ-IT TSHÙ TIÛ-PĪ-HŌE KÌ-SŪ

Bîn-kok tsap-jī nî, tsia^n-gėh, 30 jit ē-hng, 8 tiám, Hagusia khui tē-it tshù tiû-pī-hōe tī Kó͘-lōng-sū Pit-kè-soa^n, Lîm Bún-khèng Ps. ê tshù.

Hù hōe ê: Lîm-Un Phek-hâ, Nâ Lêng-siù, Lîm Bún-khèng, Lîm Eng-sim, Lîm An-kok, Sih Éng-sú, Liau Tshiau-tsiàu, Un Tsó͘-tek, Tân Tiāu-lîn, Ngô͘ Lí-tshian, Chiu Piān-bêng, Iap Tsheng-hoa, Siō Khèng-goân.

Chiu Piān-bêng tsú-sek; Siō Khèng-gôan kì-sū.

Tāi-seng tshiá^n Lîm Bún-khèng Phok-sū khí-lâi kóng tsó͘-tsit Hagusia ê iân-

khí kap i ê tiōng-iàu. Só· kóng ê, tāi liòk kì tī ē-bīn:----

"Tiong-kok hiān-kim tē-it tshiat-iàu ê sū, sī phó·-kip kàu-iòk, ke-thiⁿ peh-sīⁿ ê tì-sek.

"Taⁿ beh hō· kàu-iòk ōe phó·-kip, hō· bîn-tì tsìn-pō·, nā m̄-sī ēng tsit khóan kán-tan, kōe-óh ê bûn-jī tù-tsheh, siá-pò lâi soan-thoân tī phó·-thong jîn-bîn ê tiong-kan, tsiū m̄-nā kàu-iòk bōe phó·-kip, bîn-tì ê tsìn-pō· iā tek-khak tsîn-bān.

"Kan-ta tsiū Bân-lâm lâi kóng: Siat-sú ū tsiāⁿ pah lâng tshin-tshiūⁿ Tân Ka-kìⁿ Ss. kam-goān piàⁿ ke-hé lâi siat óh-tn̂g, beh tsòe-kàu kàu-iòk phó·-kip iàu-kú tiòh kúi-chàp, kúi-pah nî ê kang-hu, khòaⁿ oē thang kap sè-kài ê bûn-bêng kok pí-tit. M̄-kú tsí pah-gōa lâng beh tó-lòh khì-tshē ah!

"Taⁿ nā ēng Lô-má-jī lâi tù-tsheh, tsiū oē-thang sûi-sî sûi-tē lâi-kà lâi-òh. Kà-ê lâng kap òh-ê lâng lóng oē tsìn séng-lát, séng-sî. Nā kó-jiân siat-hoat tú-hó, tshiat-sit tsìn-hêng, phah-sǹg m̄-bián 20 nî kú,tek-khak oē tát phó·-kip kàu-iòk ê bòk-tek.

"Chiu Piān-bêng Ss. tùi-tī tsit-hāng tāi-tsì put-tsí jiát-sim, góa tsáp-hun tsàn-sêng. Ng-bāng lán oē thang thong-lèk háp-tsok, lâi tsiāⁿ tsit-ê ū li-ek lán Bân-Lâm peh-sīⁿ ê toā sū-giáp."

Koh tshiáⁿ Siō Khèng-gôan Ss. thak só· gí ê Hagusia Soan-giân-su kap Kán-tsiong (gôan-bûn lēng-gōa ìn, í-keng ū pun).

Só· gī-lūn kap kái-koat ê tāi-tsì pâi-liát tī ē-tōe:

I. Kong-koat: Tsiong í-keng tshiam-miâ jip-siā ê lâng ēng pún-siā tiū-pì-oân ê bêng-gī hoat-piáu tsit-phiⁿ soan-giân-su.

II. Kong-koat: Ēng tsiah-ê tiū-pì-oân pun tsoè gō· (5) kó· tsìn-hêng pān-lí pún-siā ê sū-bū:

(1) Tsóng-bū-kó·: Koán-lí pún-siā it-chhè sū-bū;

(2) Pian-tship-kó·: Pian-tship Hagusia Káng-sip-só· só· tiòh ēng ê khò-pún kap kì-û iàu-ēng ê tsheh;

(3) Tsiong-thêng Khí-tshó kó·: Khí-tshó pún-siā siōng-sè ê tsiong-thêng;

(4) Soan-thoân-kó·: Tùi kok hong-biān soan-thoân pún-siā ê tsong-tsí.

(5) Teng-kiû Siā-oân kó·: Teng-kiû siā-oân sòa bō·-koan khoán-hāng.

III. Gí-koat: Múi-kó· kú tsú-jīm tsit-lâng. Kok-kó· tsú-jīm thang tī tsiah ê tiū-pì-ôan ê tiong-kan ka-kī kéng i-ê kó·-oân.

IV. Kong-kú:

Lîm Bûn-khèng Phok-sū tsoè Tsóng-bū-kó· Tsú-jīm;

Chiu Piān-bêng Ss. tsòe Pian-tship-kó· Tsú-jīm;

Siō Khèng-gôan Ss. tsòe Tsiong-thêng khí-tshó kó· Tsú-jīm;

Lîm An-kok Ss. tsòe Soan-thôan-kó· Tsú-jīm;

Lîm Eng-sim Ss. tsòe Teng-kiû Siā-oân kó· Tsú-jīm.

V. Kong-koat: In-ūi ìn-soat kap tsìn-hêng lī-piān ê iân-kò·, hiān-tsāi pún-siā só· tshut ê tsheh kap pò-tsóa tsiām-sî tiòh ēng tī pún-toē thong-hêng ê Lô-má-jī. Tsiàu Bān-kok Gú-im-hák-hōe ê hong-hoat só· tsè-tēng ê Hā-gú-im-bú, nā ū bô-tàng ê só·-tsāi, tsí-ū thang tsiām-tsiām tshui-hêng.

VI. Ē-pái ê hōe-gī tùi Tsóng-bū-kó· tiàu-tsip.

Tsiah-ê tāi-tsì gī-koat liáu-āu, í-keng tsáp-tiám, tsiū pì-hōe.

Tsit-ê hōe liáu-āu, kok hong-biān tùi-tī soan-thoân, bō·-koan, ìn-soat, tsiong-thêng, lóng ū tsiap-siòk tsìn-hêng. Tī Lâm-iūⁿ, gōa-kok thiaⁿ-kìⁿ, siá-phoe lâi mn̄g, pèng-tshiáⁿ hoaⁿ-hí koan-tsō· è, iā ū tsōe-tsōe lâng. Tók-tók in-ūi tsó·-tsit iàu-bē oân-pī, kok hāng siā-bū iú-goân bōe-thang tsek-kèk pān-lí. Tit kàu 4 gèh 28 jit, Tsiong-thêng keng-kè tāi-hōe thong-kè, Tsip-hêng Uí-oân tùi siā-oân tiong soán-kú, Tsóng Hù Kàn-sū sit-hêng jīm-tsit liáu-aū, pún-siā tsiah khí-thâu tsèng-sek sêng-lip.

HAGUSIA 1923-24 TSIP-HÈNG UÍ-OÂN-HŌE

Siā-tiúⁿ: Lîm Bûn-khèng Ps.
Su-khò: Lîm Eng-sim Ss.
Uí-oân: Lîm Un Phek-hâ, Psn.
Lô· Tsù-eng Ss.
Sih Éng-sú Ss.
Siō Khèng-goân Ss.
Chiu Piān-bêng Ss.

HAGUSIA 1923-24 KÀN-SŪ PŌ·

Tsóng Kàn-sū: Chiu Piān-bêng Ss.
Hù-Tsóng Kàn-sū: Siō Khèng-goân Ss.

Tiong-kok Iû-chèng Khó-liók

Tiong-kok iû-phiò chiū-sī Tiong-kok Chèng-hú hoat-hâng ê iû-phiò. Tiong-kok ê iû-bū chhòng-khí-thâu tī 1878 nîⁿ, kui-bô· sòe-sòe. Kàu 1890 nîⁿ, bēng-lēng Sè-bū-si kiam-lí iû-bū, chiah ná chiām-chiām khai-khoah. Kàu Eng-kok lâng Hart (赫德) tam-tng chiàⁿ Sè-bū-si í-aū, sū-giáp chiū toā hoat-tián. Choân kok ták só·-chāi, tû-khì phian-phiah ê hiuⁿ-siā í-gōa, lóng ū siat Iû-bū Chi-kėk, koh oē tit thang ka-jip tī Bān-kok Iû-bū Liân-háp-hōe; bûn-bêng kok ê khì-siōng, tùi an-ni chiâu-pī. Nā-sī choân-kok chêng-aū hoat-hâng ê iû-phiò, kiōng ū jī-cháp gōa chéng. Chèng-hú só· hoat-hâng ê, chí ū chit chéng, iū koh chip-chiáng tī gōa-kok lâng ê chhiú, kun-chhim tī-tēng, púih bōe tit khí lâi, kán-ná chhin-chhiūⁿ lán bô iû-phiò. Che sī thang thòng-sim ah!

Tiong-kok Iû-chèng hoat-hâng ê iû-phiò, thang pun chòe nn̄g sì-kì. 1. sī Chheng-tāi hoat-hâng ê iû-phiò; 2. chiū-sī Bîn-kok sêng-lip aū, hoat-hâng ê iû-phiò. Chiàu chêng Bîn-lip-pò só· chāi, Chheng-tāi hoat-hâng ê, kiōng ū 425 chéng ê chōe. Nā-sī goá it-chīn tiāu-cha, chí ū nn̄g-pah gōa chéng. Mn̄g ták ê teh khioh iû-phiò ê lâng, iā kóng Chheng-tāi ê iû-phiò, piàn-tōng chin chió; koh chêng aū put-kò sī jī-cháp gōa nî, tek-khak bô tī 400 chéng ê í-siōng. Phah-sng sī Bîn-lip-pò só· chāi, bô it-chīn sī mah.

(Bē-oân)

KÒ·-SŪ

Góa Hák-hāu Seng-hoát ê Chit Toān-phiàn

我的學校生活的一段片

Gô-kok, V. Eroshenko (Aì-lô-siam-kho) tù.

I.

Góa sī chit ê chhiⁿ-mî lâng. Góa tī sì hè ê sî bák-chiu chiū chhiⁿ-mî. Hit sî góa thì-khàu, âu-kiò, lī-khui liáu peh-jit, kng-bêng, hêng-hêng sek-sek, ū bû-

kiông hi-bōng ê sè-kài, lâi chòe o͘-àm ê "mî-sì ê kok" ê kok-bîn. Chit hāng sū sī hó ni, á sī pháiⁿ ni? góa khiok m̄-chai. Góa chí chai mî-sì sī chiap-sòa teh, koh iā éng-éng beh tiāⁿ-tiāⁿ sī mî-sì, kàu góa-ê seng-bēng choa̍t-bia̍t chiah soah. Nā-sī, góa beh chiù-chó͘ i mah? Bô, tek-khak m̄! Chiông-chêng chhut-miâ ê chhiⁿ-mî tù-chok-ka Hawks (Hok-khek-su) Sian-siⁿ tī i só͘ chòe ê chheh kiò-chòe "The Hitting of the Dark Train" lāi-bīn kóng: "Tiong-tàu ê thài-iông chiong sè-kài kap sè-kài ê it-chhè kî-iⁿ chì-sī góa; M̂-kú mî-sì khiok sī chiong ú-tiū, bû-sò͘ ê chhiⁿ, bô chè-hān ê khong-kan,--choân seng-hoa̍t ê khoah-tōa kap kî-iⁿ---chí-sī góa. Jit-sì chí-sī hō͘ góa è, put-kò sī "Lâng ê sè-kài" mî-sì chí-sī góa è, khiok sī "Sîn ê ú-tiū". Mî-sì sui-bóng tòa kóa thòng-khó͘ hō͘ góa, mî-sì ū sī ia̍h tòa pi-chhám chhe-chhiat hō͘ góa; m̄-kú mî-sì, góa ōe thiaⁿ-kìⁿ chin chōe ê chhiⁿ saⁿ-kap teh chhiùⁿ-koa, tī mî-sì góa iū thang teh o̍h liàu-kái chū-jiân, tùi chū-jiân ê tiong-kan lâi hoat-kiàn chū-jiân ê sîn."

Hawks bat kóng kè chit-khoán ê oē. I sòe-hàn ê sī kù-khì chit kha; kàu 15 hè ê sī iū chhiⁿ-mî; nā-sī aū-lâi i ū tù chin-chōe koan-hē tī tōng-bu̍t seng-hoa̍t ê tù-chok, kàu-bé chiâⁿ chòe Bí-kok chit ê chū-jiân-kho-ha̍k-ka. Hiān-chāi góa iā oē an-ni kóng á-bōe ne? Góa nā oē kap Hawks siāng khóan, tòa tī tōa chhiū-nâ lāi an-sek koh súi ê chhù, ū chin-chōe ê ka-sio̍k ûi-lûi teh, he góa chiū kiám-chhái thang kóng tâng-iūⁿ ê oē. M̂-kú, góa sui-bóng khat-bō͘ chū-jiân ê ka-kéng, góa khiok siông-siông tī Moscow, (Bo̍k-su-kho, Gō-kok ê kiaⁿ-siâⁿ), London, (Lûn-tun) Tokyo (Tang-kiaⁿ, Jit-pún ê kiaⁿ-siâⁿ) hiah ní tōa to͘-chhī ê hoân-hoa tiong teh seng-hoa̍t. Tī hiah ê tōa to͘-chhī hoân-hoa soan-jióng ê tiong-kan, mî-sì pēng bōe hō͘ góa thiaⁿ-kìⁿ chīn-chōe-chhiⁿ-sîn chhiùⁿ-koa; mî-sì ia̍h bōe chí-tō͘ góa lí-kái chū-jiân, koh tùi chū-jiân tiong lí-kái chū-jiân ê sîn. Mî chí-sī góa ê sī kúi kiaⁿ pa̍t hāng ê tāi-chì, chóng-sī góa hiān-kim m̄ kóng chiah-ê; góa só͘ beh kóng ê, sī tī o̍h-tn̂g ê sì, in só͘ kā-sī góa hiah ê ê sū.

Góa tī káu hè ê sî, in sàng góa kàu Moscow ê Bông-tông Ha̍k-hāu lâi khì tha̍k-chheh. Hit keng o̍h-tn̂g hóng-hut ná kap sè-kài saⁿ keh tn̂g è nih! Ha̍k-seng liân êng ê sî ia̍h m̄ chún chhut-khì gōa-bīn, sim̄-chì Pē-bú ê chhù ia̍h m̄-chún in khì. Goán thong jit hō͘ sian siⁿ khàn-koán, it-khek iā put-tek pàng-sang.

Ū chit pái sian-siⁿ kā goán, kóng tōe-kiû bīn-chek sī chin tōa-ê, só͘-í jîn-lūi sui-bóng chiah-ní chōe, iàu lóng ōe thang chhē chit tè tōe, tī tōe-bīn chiūⁿ seng-hoa̍t. Góa ê pêng-iú Lapin (la̍p-pin)----chit ê 11 hè ê ta-po͘ gín-á----chiū mn̄g kóng, "Nā beh sī tōe-kiû bīn-chek chin tōa, gún lāu-pē cháiⁿ-iūⁿ kán liân chit phí-à chhân ia̍h bōe tit-tio̍h, tio̍h khì chō͘ Grafo Orlof (O-le̍k-hú pek-chiok) ê chhân?,, Tùi an-ni sian-siⁿ in-ūi Lapin só͘ mn̄g ê sī "gōng-mn̄g,, chiū chiong i tōa-tōa chek-hoa̍t. In-ūi tī gún o̍h lâi, gún tùi sian-siⁿ sī chí chún mn̄g hit hō͘ "sek-mn̄g" ê.

Thêng bô jōa-kú, sian-siⁿ mn̄g Lapin kóng, "Lí tú-chiah só͘ mn̄g sī 'gōng-mn̄g, lí taⁿ ka-kī ū bêng-pe̍k á-bô?,, Khí-thâu Lapin iáu bē bêng-pe̍k, sian-siⁿ chiū kiò i khiā teh, thèng-hāu i kàu bêng-pe̍k i só͘ mn̄g ê sī gōng-mn̄g chiah thang chē. Kè pòaⁿ tiám cheng, Lapin chiah sn̄g ū bêng-pe̍k, só͘-í sian-siⁿ chiah sn̄g kóng chún i chē. Lo̍h khò aū, góa mn̄g Lapin khòaⁿ i só͘ mn̄g ê gōng-chhù tī tá-lo̍h. I ìn kóng m̄-chai. Góa chiū koh mn̄g, "Lí tú-chiah bô kóng lí í-keng bêng-pe̍k mah?,, Lapin ìn kóng, "Góa só͘ bêng-pe̍k ê sī: Uī tio̍h hoat mn̄g lâi siū ho̍at, lâi khiā, che chiàⁿ sī gú-chhún ê sū loh!,,

Sian-siⁿ koh kā gún kóng, jîn lūi hun chīn-chōe chéng-cho̍k, chhin-chhiūⁿ pe̍h-chéng, n̂g-chéng, âng-chéng, o͘-chéng, téng-téng. Tē-ít chìn-pō͘, tē-ít bûn-bêng ê sī pe̍h-chéng; tē-it iá-bân ê sī o͘-chéng kap âng-chéng. Tùi an-ni Lapin koh khiā khí lâi mn̄g kóng, "Lán só͘-í chheng chòe tē-it chìn-pō͘ tē-it bûn-bêng ê chéng-cho̍k sī kan-ta ūi tio̍h lán ū pe̍h ê phê-hu á m̄ sī?,, Koh ū chit ê pa̍t ê gín-á ia̍h khiā khí lâi mn̄g kóng, "Tī joa̍h thiⁿ sî, ū chin chōe lâng hō͘ jit pha̍k kàu o͘-sô-sô, in kiám m̄-sī lóng piàn chòe iá-bân mah?,, Sian-siⁿ kóng in nn̄g lâng ê mn̄g lóng sī gōng mn̄g, chiū hoa̍t Lapin kap hit ê gín-á tio̍h khí lâi khiā, kàu in bêng-pe̍k in ka-kī ê gōng chiah soah. S.

[Bē-oân].

短文廈釋

Tiō ê Lâng hō͘ Niàu-chhú só͘ Khó͘-chhó͘.

趙人患鼠

1， 趙人患鼠，乞貓於中山。

Tiāu jîn hoān chhú, khit biâu u Tiong-san.

Tiō kok ê lâng hō͘ niáu-chhú pān kàu chin thiám, chiu khì kā Tiong-san ê lâng thó niau.

2， 中山人與之貓，善捕鼠及雞。

Tiong-san jîn ú chi biâu, siān pô͘ chhú kip ke.

Tiong-san lâng hō͘ i chit chiah niau, [hit chiah] chin gâu kā niáu-chhú kap koe.

3， 月餘，鼠盡而其雞亦盡。

Goa̍t û, chhú chīn jî kî ke e̍k chīn.

Kè gèh gōa jit, niáu-chhú liáu, mī i-ê koe ia̍h liáu.

4， 其子患之，告其父曰：「盍去諸？」

Kî chú hoān chi, kò kî hū oa̍t: "A̍p khú chu?"

I-ê kíaⁿ hiâm m̄-hó, chiu kā I-ê lāu-pē kóng; "[Chit chiah niau] kán m̄ ka kóaⁿ-tú khì?"

5， 其父曰：「是，非若所知也。吾之患在鼠，不在乎無雞。」

Kî hū oa̍t: "Sī, hui jio̍k só͘ ti iá. Ngô͘ chi hoān chāi chhú, put chāi hō͘ bú ke".

I-ê lāu-pē kóng; "Che, m̄-sī li só͘-ōe hiáu tit ê. Lán só͘ kan-khó͘ ê sī niàu-chhú, to m̄-sī [hoân ló] bô koe.

6， 「夫，有鼠，則竊吾食；毀吾衣；穿我垣墉：壞傷吾器用；吾將飢寒焉。何病於無雞乎？」

"Hú, iú chhú, chek chhiap ngô͘ sit; hú ngô͘ i; chhoan ngô͘ hoân-iông;

hōai siong ngô· khì-iōng; ngô· chiong ki-hân ian. Hô pēng u bú ke hô·?‘‘

‘‘Nā ū niàu-chhú ,chīu [niàu-chhú ōe] thau lán ê jit-sit; sńg lán-ê i-chiû^{n}; chhiû^{n} piah hō· i chhia thang; khì-kū hō· ì phah phái^{n}; lán tit beh iau, koh kôa^{n}. [Li] thái-thó soà teh hoân-ló bô koe?‘‘

7， 「無雞者，弗食雞則已爾，去飢寒猶遠。若之何而去夫貓也！」

‘‘Bú ke chiá, hut sit ke chek í ní, khù ki-hân iú oán. Jiok-chi-hô jî khú hû biâu iá?‘‘

‘‘Bô koe, bȯh chiȧh koe chiu hó lah, pí iau kap kôa^{n} chóng chha iáu hn̄g. Àn-chài^{n}-īu^{n} (sīu^{n}-beh) lâi kóa^{n}-tú chit chiah niau!‘‘

CHU:--去 ū nn̄g im: thȧk ‘‘khù‘‘ i-sù ‘‘khì‘‘; thȧk ‘‘khú‘‘ i-sù sī ‘‘tú-khì‘‘. ‘是非若所知也‘ chit kù ê 若 jiȯk jī, ì-sù sī ‘‘lí‘‘.病 tī-chia sī kóe chòe ‘‘khoat-hām‘‘ 何病於無雞, tit ėk sī ‘‘mih sái liȧh bô-koe chòe ū khoat-hām ah?‘‘ 爾 tī-chia kóe-seh ‘‘nā-tiā^{n}‘‘. 若之何 jiȯk-chi-hô ì-sù àn-chài^{n}-īu^{n}?

Chù:--‘‘Tiō‘‘ sī Chiàn-kok ê sî (B.C.403-221) ê kok miâ, hiān-kim Tit-lē séng Soa^{n}-sai séng kau-kài ê tōe. ‘‘Tiong-san‘‘ iȧh-sī Chiàn-kok sî-tāi ê kok miâ. Tī chit tiȧp Tit-lē séng Tēng-kōai^{n} ê kéng-lāi. Chit phi^{n} sī Bêng-tiâu 明朝 (Ming Dynasty) Chheng-tiân (青田) lâng Lâu Ki (劉基) sò· chòe ê.

LESSONS IN HAGU

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Lesson 1.

1. Introduction.

Hagu (廈語) is a Chinese dialect spoken, in its standard form, by the people of Amoy and Kulangsu. In variations, it is spoken in the southern half of Fukien, in the Swatow district fo Kuangtung, in Formosa, Hainan, the Philippines, the Dutch Indies, the Strai s Settlements, and other islands of the Malay Archipelago,-----a linguistic area containing a population estimated from 12 to 15 millions. It preserves many ancient Chinese sounds; and so, besides being useful to the practical man, it is of extreme value to the Chinese philologist.

Seventy years ago, the missionaries introduced a system of ‘‘Romanization’’, and thereby the dialect was given an alphabetic form. This system met with good success, especially in the propagation of Christian literature among the illiterate. For a time efforts were even made to teach science, mathematics, and Chinese classics with the aid of the new alphabetic writing; but of late the method fell into disfavor for both internal and external reasons. The finest flower of this system, without doubt, finds expression in the notable work of Carstairs Douglas, ‘‘Chinese-English Dictionary of the Amoy Vernacular’’, to which has just been added a Supplement by the Rev. Dr Barclay of Formosa, in fitting memory to the late author. With slight variations, the system of the Dictionary is adopted in these ‘‘Lessons’’.

2. The Hagu Alphabet.

A,a B,b Ch,ch Chh,chh E,e G,g H,h I,i J,j K,k Kh,kh L,l M,m N,n Ng,ng O,o O·,o· P,p Ph,ph S,s T,t Th,th Ts,ts Tsh,tsh U,u.

3. Signs, Marks, Capitalization, etc.

Rules with regard to capitalization and punctuation are the same as in English. The same marks of punctuation are used.

The superscript ^{n} indicates the nasalized effect of the vowel that precedes it. Thus: ‘‘ka^{n}’’ would sound like the French word ‘‘quand’’, the word-tone excluded, of course.

The tone marks, their uses and values will be explained later.

The spelling of words is quite phonetic in character.

4. Vowels and Syllabic Consonants.

i sounds like ‘e’ in ‘she’.

e sounds like ‘é’ in F. ‘bébé’; in combinations ‘eng’, ek’ it sounds like ‘iə’.

a sounds like ‘a’ in ‘father’.

o· sounds like ‘aw’ in ‘raw’.

o sounds like ‘o’ in ‘lo!’; in combinations ‘ong, ok’ it has the value of ‘o·’.

u sounds like ‘oo’ in ’fool’.

m, n, ng are voiced consonants of great sonority, and, for want of convenient vowel-symbols, are used as vowels. In such capacity they are caled ‘‘syllabic consonants’’. These occur in independent syllables as well as in combinnations with other consonants.

m sounds like ‘Hm!‘ after the ‘h’ is no longer heard.

n sounds like ‘bacon’ without ‘baco’.

ng sounds like ‘long’ without ‘lo’ and without allowing the ‘g’ to explode: it is really a single sound represented by a digraph.

5. Consonants.

m voiced, like ‘m’ in ‘mad’.

b voiced, like ‘b’ in ‘bat’.

p voiceless, unaspirated, like ‘p’ in ‘spat’; unexploded as a final.

ph voiceless, aspirated, like ‘p’ in ‘Pat’.

n voiced, like, ‘n’ in ’Ned’·

l voiced, pron. by Haguans like an intermediate d and l, but may be normalized into ‘l’ in ‘Lee’.

t voiceless, unaspirated, like ‘t’ in ‘stops’; unexploded as a final.

th voiceless, aspirated, like ‘t’ in ‘top’.

ng voiced, like ‘ng’ in ‘song‘, but may be used initially. As an initial, the ‘g‘ is sounded, e.g., in ‘ngiau‘; as a final, it is a simple sound, and ‘g‘ must not be heard.

g voiced‘ like ‘g‘ in ‘gate‘.

k voiceless, unaspirated, like ‘k‘ in ‘skate‘; unexploded as a final.

kh voiceless, aspirated, like ‘k‘ in ‘Kate‘.

j voiced, like ‘dz‘ in ‘adze‘, not like ‘j‘ in ‘jest‘.

ts(ch) voiceless, unaspirated, like ‘ts, in ‘its‘.

tsh(chh) voiceless, aspirated, almost like ‘tch‘ in ‘itch‘.

s voiceless, like ‘s‘ in ‘cease‘; never like ‘s‘ in ‘ease‘.

h voiceless, like in English; silent a a final; sign of aspiration in combinations.